THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1822. No. 1672.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace will be held at my Office on Wednesday next the 26th Instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEDOWS STREET.
19*th June* 1822.

TO BE SOLD.
A HANDSOME.

Arab Horse,

AND NEAT

Bengal Built Buggy,

(DENNET.)

With Spare Weels,

THE Property of Lieut. Col. *Warren*. For particulars apply to *Limjee Bickajee*,

Bombay June 19*th* 182..

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
The fine new Ship
THE

Seaforth,

Robert McDowal Commander

WILL SAIL THE BEGINNING OF JULY,

FOR Passage having superior Poop Accommodation apply to *Mr. Fraser* Supercargo at *Messrs. Ritchie tuar & Co.* or the Captain on board.

Bombay, 29*th May* 1822.

NOTICE,
Kempt & Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public that the Sale of the library of the late C. J. RICH Esq. continues to day and to-morrow Sale begins each day at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay June 19*th* 1822.

Passage to London.

THE Swallow free-trader having her cargo engaged will sail for the above Port, between the 20th & 25th Instant, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Captain Ross, the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes & Co.*

Bombay 5th June 1822.

Lalla Faquira.

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	per lb.	1

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On the 22d June Instant
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
IN TOWN,
AT THE
PREMISES BELONGING
TO THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE

Mr. Luis Barretto,

OPPOSITE TO MR. GAMA'S
MEDICAL REPOSITORY
IN MEADOW STREET.

AN upper Roomed Messuage or Tenement No. 35 with all buildings, stable, &c. thereto belonging, and occupied for an office by the late MR. ROZARIO de QUADROS.

Another upper roomed messuage or Tenement next to the above, No. 36, with all the buildings, offices, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and in which at present is living Mr. *Reginald de Noronko.*

The Houses may be seen at any time previous the day of the Sale, on application to Sir *Roger de Faria* and Co. where further particulars relating the Sale of the Houses may be learned; also the conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

Bombay 1st June 1822.

જાહેરલીલાવ કરીને વેચશે

તારીખ ૨૨મી જુન આઇ મઝી

નાનીઇ બંપારનાં કલક ૪ નાં

મરનાર મીશનર લુઇશ બરેતોનાં

મીલકતો નાનાં ઘેરો શ્રી કોટમાં

મીડોરા ઇશટરીટમાં મીશનર ગા

માનાં દવાખાનાં આગલે ભે ઇઠ

લ•લખેલા•ઘેરેરો.તેજ.જગા•ઉપ
ર•વેચશે *
માલનુ•ઘેરેર• ૧ નંબર ૩૫ નુ
મબેલા•તથા.જે કંઇ.ઇ•ઘેરેર•શાઠે
બાંધેલુછેતે•શાઠે•જે•રીતે•હમણાં
છે•તેરીતેજ•વેચશે•તા•ફેબ્રાં•આગા
લમરનાર•રોજારદે•ક્રુઆદરોશની•
ફાર્સીશ•ફની બીજુમાલનુ ઘેરે
ર•ઇક•નંબર ૩૬નુ•તબેલાતથા•
ફાર્સીશા•શાઠેતથા•ઇ•ઘેરેર• ઉપ
ર•લખેલા•ઘેરેરની•પાશેછે•અને•
ફેબ્રાં•ફ્રણા•રીજનાલ•દેનુરંતઓ
રફેછે•તેબી•વેચાશે• ઇ•ગેરેરો•
જે•ધણીનેજોવાફોઇ•તે•ધણીઓ
ઇ•ઇ•વેચાણતાં•દીનની•અગાઉ
ફરઇક•દારે•તથા•ફરઇક•વખતે•
શર•રાજરદે•ફરીઆ•તથા•ક્રુમપ
નીને•મલેઆથી•દેખાડશે•તથા•
ઇતા•વેચાણની•બોલી•તથા•વગા
ત•વાર•વેચતી•વખતે•જાણ•કરશે
તા૦૫મી•જુન•શને• ૧૮૨૨

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE HOUSE
Situate at the corner of
Nisbett Lane,
ON THE BYCULLA ROAD,
Nearly opposite
HUNTLY LODGE,
On Wednesday, the 26th Instant,
AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS.

A VALUABLE Assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Fashionable Couches, Chairs, Tables, Carpets: Wines &c. &c. &c.

A L S O

If not previously disposed of by Private contract a handsome Bengal built Chariot nearly new, a capital Buggy and Horse, and two capital Saddle Horses, viz. a Bay Arab Horse of great power and activity, perfectly quiet and temperate, & a light Chesnut Arab, just arrived from the Gulph, untried, but said to be from Katif.

Catalogues will be published.

N. B.—The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay 5th June 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the late Will, and Testament of *John Stewart Esq.* deceased, late a Captain, in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay Eatablishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder, to *David Carnegie Stewart Esq.* the Executor therein named, all persons having claims on the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to send in the same to *Messrs John Leckie & Co.* the constituted Attornies of the said Executor, and all those who stand indebted thereto, to make payment of their respective debts to them without delay.

Bombay, 19*th June* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next, the 24th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
In Meadow Street,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, Queens and China ware and a variety of other Articles. Also wearing Apparel the effects of an Officer, deceased.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up for sale a beautiful saddle Horse nearly 15 hands high 4½ years old, sound and free from vice, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

Bombay 19*th June* 1822.

Notice.

THE Sale advertized in the Courier of the 15th Instant, will take place this day at 11 o'Clock at the Godown of T. Mollisin, Hummum Street, next door to *Messrs. Becajee Merjee & Sons.*

Bombay 19*th June* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morraw Thursday the 20th Instant,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS,
ON THE SWALLOW
Captain Ross,
ONE HUNDRED BOLTS OF ENGLISH
Canvas,
OF DIFFERENT NUMBERS,
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Bombay, 19*th June* 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds Policies of Insurance Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

THIRD
Bombay Town-Hall
LOTTERY.

1822.

FOURTH DAYS DRAWING.

No.	214	Rs. 1000
"	626	" 500
"	1952	" 2000

FIFTH DAYS DRAWING.

No. 295 1917 & 2200 Prize 500 each.
" 2164 Prize of 5000
" 1448 of 1000
" 235 of 30,000

SIXTH DAYS DRAWING.

No.	1236	100,000
"	1318	20,000
"	710	10,000
"	2276	2000
"	1274	1000

279 723 848 1484 & 2142 Prize of 500 each.
241 Prize of 5000.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY 10TH JUNE, 1822

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH JUNE 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Cantonment Order by Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert, dated the 3d, of May directing Lieutenant Sand with of the Ist Regiment Light Cavalry to continue in charge of the Commissariate Pay and Bazar department in Kattywar, is confirmed by the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, under date the 4th May last,

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 4th May 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs that, whenever Military officers who may be lent to foreign services or employed out of the regular line of their professional duty beyond the British dominions, may have occasion from ill health, or otherwise, to proceed to sea, they shall invariably transmit their application, accompanied by the prescribed certificate to the Commander in Chief of their own presidency, through the regular channel of its Adjutant General.

Should the nature of the case require an immediate departure, a duplicate of the application and certificates will be presented to the Government of the presidency from which the officer may propose to embark.

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will be requested to refuse attention to applications unaccompanied by the duplicate of the application and certificate to Bengal.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT,

Lt. Col., Sec. to Govt, Milt. Dept.

Bombay Castle 7th June 1822.

The Head Quarter division of His M. 20th Regiment of Foot, appointed to relieve His Majesty's 65th Regiment, having arrived at this presidency on the 4th of this month, in the ship Macqueen; that Regiment is admitted on the strength of this Establishment from that date.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1ST JUNE, 1822.

Head Quarters Bombay, Monday 10 June, 1822.

The Mulharshye and Fursey Rupees which are current in the Southern Concan being omitted in the table of exchange published in General Orders of the 12th December last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to add them to the table, and directs that they be issued to the Troops from this date as follows.

Local Currency	Rate per 100 Bombay Rupees at which the same are to be issued to the Troops.	
Mulharshye Rupees ...		107
Fursey		

Bombay Castle 6th June 1822,

Seetul Pandy of the 1st Extra Batt, is confirmed in the rank of Jemedar from the 1st June 1820.

Bombay Castle 7th June 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish in general orders the following Statement and Table relative to the distribution of Prize Captured by the Troops in Okamundel, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, and to authorize payment of the several amounts to those concerned, reserving one half of the sum allotted to the Commanding Officer, to await an after decision, as in the case of the Conkan Prize Property.*

Abstracts for the amount due to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers actually alive according to the foregoing Statement, accompanied by Rolls of Persons drawn for and all Claims for the Shares of deceased Soldiers, to be transmitted for examination to a Committee consisting of the Deputy Military Accountant, the Assist. Quarter Master Genl. & Assist. Secretary to the Military Board at the Presidency, and Paymasters at the several Stations of the Army are authorized to discharge the amount of all such Abstracts as are duly certified to have been passed by the Committee.

Mr. Thomas Maughan having reported his arrival on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Macqueen on the 4th of this month, and produced his Certificate of appointment to this Presidency, he is promoted to Ensign and admitted on the Establishment accordingly-date of rank to be settled hereafter

Head Quarters Bombay, Tuesday 11 June, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 9th January 1822.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 9th of January 1822.

Para. 2. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of this Season 1821 | 22 viz.

Captain John James Barton.

Captain Mathew Soppitt.

3d We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment, to remain a further time in England viz.

Surgeon Thomas Palmer, until the month of May next.

Lieutenant Robert Webb Smith, until the month of March next and—Lieutenant Charles Waddington, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of the present Season 1821 | 22.

4th We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment viz.

Captain George T. Gordon.

Captain William Morrison.

Reply to Paras. 6 *a* 12 *of letter dated* 12 *March* 1822.

The Orders of the Court for returning to the Infantry those Cadets who have been transferred to the Cavalry to supply vacancies occurring after the Augmentation have not been carried into effect, for the reasons which are Stated.

7th The reasons which you have assigned for suspending the execution of our orders on the Subject of these Paras. are altogether unsatisfactory.

8th In the formation of the new Regiments of Cavalry, it was necessary to withdraw Officers from the Infantry for that branch of the Service, but the transfer of Cadets of Infantry to the Cavalry, to supply casualties which occurred subsequently to the Augmentation, was altogether uncalled for by the wants of the Service, and imposed a serious supercession upon those Cadets whom we had appointed specifically for the Cavalry in this Country.

9th The Addition to the Cavalry of a third Regiment, necessarily occasioned a like transfer of Infantry Officers to supply a portion of the Officers for its formation, but the transfer of Infantry Officers to supply Vacancies in the 1st and 2d Regiments of Cavalry, arising out of the removal of certain Officers in those Corps, consequent on the Augmentation, was equally uncalled for with the former arrangement, and produced the same injurious effects upon Cadets appointed by us for the Cavalry.

10th The same observations apply to the appointment of an Infantry Officer made by you to the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, after the augmentation arrangements had been published in General Orders.

11th We, therefore, direct in the most positive manner, that all those Officers and Cadets of Infantry who have been posted to the Several Regiments of Cavalry, since the augmentation arrangements for each of those Corps were announced in General Orders, shall be immediately returned to the Infantry.

12th We shall take an early opportunity of addressing you upon the subject of the mode of promotion peculiar to the Cavalry branch of the Service at your Presidency, which was established by the General Order of your Government dated the 4th November 1817.

26th We have permitted Major William L. Carpenter, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service from the 3d January 1821.

27th Mr. George Darley, late a Conductor of ordnance upon your Establishment, has retired (with our permission) from the Company's Service from the 3d October 1821.

28th We have permitted the undermentioned Officers of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822 | 23 viz.

Captain Richard Thomas

" Francis Farquharson,

29th We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment viz.

Surgeon Hill Morgan M. D.

Lieutenant Charles W. Watkins

" James Hawkes

" James Saunders

HEAD QUARTERS Bombay: Saturday 15 June 1822.

Bombay Castle 10th June, 1822.

A revised Code of Medical Regulations having been published, and a copy directed to be furnished to every Battalion, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that it be considered as appertaining to the Battalion, lodged among it's records, and carefully transferred to the Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons who may be successively nominated to it's Medical duties.

On His Majesty's Regiments quitting the Presidency, the copy of the Code must be delivered over to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being transferred to the Regiment that may arrive in succession.

Bombay Castle 11th Juue, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Conwell, attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar, is directed to join his Corps. Assistant Surgeon McAdam, Vaccinator in the North Western Division, is appointed to succeed Mr. Conwell.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN.

Chief Sec.

* The statement and Table will appear in our next Journal.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 17th May, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

8th Dragoons.—Lieutenant Parlby, from 15th instant, for two months, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment.

Ditto.—Cornet Harrison, from 15th instant for two months, in extension, on sick certificate.

The permission granted by Major General Sir G. Martindell Commanding the field army, to Ensign Bowlby of H. M. 14th Foot, to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate, is confirmed, and that Officer has leave of absence on that account for five months from the 1st proximo, on, or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to return to Europe.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta ; 18th May, 1822.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Ensign Reed of His Majesty's 34th Regiment to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation is confirmed.

Captain Lane of His Majesty's 24th Foot, has an extension of leave of absence for three months from the 1st of August next.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta : 20th May, 1122.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot.

———Sheridan, Gent : to be Ensign without purchase, vice Baron Langwerth promoted in the 46th Foot, 7th March, 1822.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of John C. Archdall, Gent : to be Ensign in the 67th Regiment, vice Langwerth, as announced in the General Orders of the 12th ultimo, has not taken place.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 12, Lieut. D. H. Kennedy, H. M. 30th foot, from the Deccan

11, Lieut C. H Graham 2d | 20th Rt. M. N. I. from Hyderabad.

Do. F. Billamore 2d | 9th Rt from Severndroog.

Do. Asst. Surgn. Andrew Mackell, from England.

Do. Cadet G. H Gordon, ditto.

Do. Horatio Forbes, ditto.

Do George Stephens Brown, ditto.

Do. Charles A. Stewart, ditto

15, Capt Wm Morson, 9t Regt. from S Konkan.

Do, Lieut A R Wilson, 1st | 7th Rt. from Bheemdy.

DEPARTURES.—June 14, Capt J. H. Dunstervil e, Asst. Commissary Gen. to Poonah.

18, Ensign H. Newhouse, 2d | Bat. 14th, Regt B. N. I. to Mhow.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(*Continued from our last Number.*)

V. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The zeal of the Highland Society of London in promoting useful Establishments has been peculiarly distinguished, and the collective efforts of the Society in accomplishing designs which to other Institutions might appear almost insurmountable, have been considerably aided by the rank, fortune, and influence of its Members. From such a source, a liberal example met with ready followers of corresponding liberality, and a plan laudable in its abject, when once acted upon with spirit by the Society, never failed to be successful in it's result.

Passing over undertakings of midnor importance, it may be sufficient for this hasty sketch to notice a few prominent measures, to show that this department of the Society has not been neglected.

The attention of the Society was early directed to such measures as were most likely to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes of Highlanders, and, by pointing out suitable means of employment for the surplus population at home, to prevent emigration.

The insular situation of the Highlands, indented by large lakes of the sea in every direction, presented close to the threshold of the inhabitants a mine of maritime wealth, which had tended only to enrich foreign states, while the Natives reaped no part of this plentiful harvest.

To excite a spirit of enterprize and industry among the inhabitants scattered over the mountainous districts, who had wholly subsisted on the scanty produce of a soil better calculated for pasture than for cultivations and to direct their minds to more profitable pursuits, presented beneficial results to the view of the Society ; and it was an object of national importance to extend the internal Commerce of the Kingdom, when thereby a nursery of hardy Seamen might be provided for the Navy.

Impressed with these considerations, the Highland Society early in 1786, instituted a Subscription among its Members, which in a short time amounted to upwards of 40,000£ for the purchase of lands, and for forming free towns, villages, and fishing stations in the Highlands, and in the same year obtained an Act of Parliament, by which the Subscribers were incorporated under the title of "The British Society for extending the Fisheries and improving the Sea-Coasts of this Kingdom." The Fund thus raised has been applied to the objects proposed without yielding any emolument to the Subscribers ; and the Directors, consisting ever since almost wholly of Members of the Highland Society, have conducted gratuitously the affairs of this National Establishment ; from which may be considered to have emanated the important improvements that have of late changed the face of the country, and hold out the most beneficial consequences to the inhabitants.

A plan was brought forward and discussed in the Highland Society many years ago, for establishing a Public Infirmary at Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, in which medical relief should be afforded gratuitously to the poor ; and twenty Guineas per annum were voted for that purpose.

It was a favourite object of the Society to promote the establishment of Gaelic Schools, from a conviction that the Elements of Education would be more quickly acquired by the natives in their mother tongues than in a language wholly unknown to them, and lead them also to acquire a knowledge of the English in a shorter period than if their instruction had commenced in that language. This principle has been placed beyond a doubt by long experience in Wales, and recently by a Society established for that special purpose in Scotland. It was likewise a desideratum with the Highland Society to preserve the primitive character of the Caledonians, which they considered to "depend in a great measure on the preservation of their mother-tongue in its original purity, and that such purity could alone be maintained by public countenance and instruction." *

To effect this object, it was proposed to establish a chain of Schools, along the mountainous boundary, and some in central situations the best adapted for the purpose ; and the idea is not yet abandoned. A begining was made by a Subscription of Twenty Pounds per annum to the Public Academy at Inverness, and Ten Pounds to a School at Cargarff, in Aberdeenshire.

The establishment likewise of an Institution in London, under the name of "the Caledonian Asylum," for the Maintenance and Education of the Children of Scottish Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, has been warmly patronized. In a very able Report on the state of the Society, drawn up by JOHN MACARTHUR Esq. which was read at a General Meeting on the 27th February 1808, that subject was fully explained, and the plan of such an Establishment was detailed in the Appendix to that Report, both of which were printed. Considerable sums have been already subscribed by the Members of the Society, and other Friends to so laudable an object ; and as soon as returns shall have been received from the British Colonies, where application has been made for assistance, there is every reason to hope, that the Institution will be established on a scale likely to be of considerable utility.

The Society also issued Proposals in 1808, and made considerable progress by a subscription among its Members, for the establishment of a Gaelic Chapel in London. The Committee appointed for managing the affairs of this place of worship, recently opened in Cross-street, Hatton-garden, consider the Highland Society of London, "as the real Guardians and Protectors of that Institution ; a circumstance highly creditable to the Society, considering the beneficial consequences which have resulted from the Establishment. The attendance of the lower classes of Highlanders, resident in London, and of Soldiers and Sailors, who occasionally visit the Metropolis, is stated to be extremely numerous ; many of whom consist of persons, who, from their not sufficiently understanding English, from prejudice in favor of the native tongues or from indability to pay for seats, seldom or even frequented any place of public worship, until that Chapel was erected.

(*To be Continued.*)

To,

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It has often occurred to me that much land carriage might be saved both to Government and Individuals in conveying public and private Stores to Sholapore from Bombay if instead of sending them by the old track through Panwell, Poona &c. the following route was adopted.

* Minutes 2d. and 9th July, 1802.

By sea to the fort of Anjanwell in the Southern Konkun, and thence by the Anjanwell river to the Towns of Khere or Chiploon. The former town leads by the Amba Ghaut and Sattara to Solapore, and the latter by the Koomarla Ghaut and Sattara to the same station.

The roads via Khere is the shortest by 15 miles, and that by Chiploon the best, particularly up the Ghaut. At either of these towns Coolies and Bullocks are procurable, and Khere which stands on the northern branch of the Anjanwell River is within 16 miles of the Camp near Severndroog, whilst Chiploon is distant about 30 miles.

It may be useful to observe that the River is navigable for Pattimars of about 30 or 40 Candies to within a short distance of both towns, and that with the tide the passage up the river from Anjanwell may be accomplished in six hours.

On the river near Chiploon is a fort called Gholekhote, where are Store Rooms that might be useful to Government; and on the whole I should recommend the Route by this town in preference to Khere, it being larger, the Ghaut better, and a greater number of Bullocks, and Coolies procurable, added to which I am informed that the navigation of the Southern Branch of the River is less difficult than that of the northern;—Of the former I can assert from experience that nothing can be more simple than its navigation.

Neither of the Ghauts are at present practicable for wheeled carriages.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Sattara, 1st June 1822.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 19TH JUNE 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - -	126	- - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments		- - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta	—	108—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	—	103½—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat	—	100¾—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah	—	96⅝—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ——		117—100 Ahmed.	Antnee
8 Days ——		96—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera	—	93—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars	—	—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JUNE 1822.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival on the 14th instant, of the H. C.'s Ship Orwell, Captain Saunders, from London, and from St. Helena 30th of April,

List of Passengers.

Mrs. Athill,
Miss Athill,
H. M. 20TH REGIMENT.
Major John Hogg.
Captain G. Rollan,
Captain White,
Lieut. Gilbert.
Lieut. Conner,
Lieut. Oakley,
Lieut. Moore,
Lieut. J. McLean,
Lieut. Kedmair,
Lieut Robinson,
Ensign G. Eyre,
Ensign Darrack,
Pay Master Dodd,
Assist. Surgeon Rutledge,
4 Officers Wives,
7 Children,
17 Serjeants,
10 Corporals,
4 Drummers,
271 Privates,
39 Women,
58 Children.

By the recent arrivals we have received our regular files of English Papers to 27th of February, and the kindness of a friend has furnished us with a few which reach to the 9th of March. On a perusal of these documents we are grieved to find that the distresses of the agricultural part of the community had greatly increased, and that they were not likely to become less. Meetings had been called in various Counties which were numerously and most respectably attended, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distressed state of the agricultural interests." The County of Suffolk had assembled, and a very interesting detail of the speeches & resolutions of the meeting will be found in our subsequent columns. It now becomes an interesting subject of anticipation, what measures are likely to be adopted in consequence of the complaints of the agriculturists. Various causes are assigned for the present miserable and distressed state of agriculture, but (and with all due deference we speak it) we are steady in a belief, that the overwhelming pressure of taxation alone is the cause of the distress of the farmer, and that reduction of taxation can alone furnish a remedy for it. We have in England, a fertile soil; we have a greater economy of labour, by the application of implements suited to agricultural purposes; we have a larger capital and more persevering industry than any other nation, and yet, the production of many of the most important articles of food costs double to what it would in many of the continental States. It seems indeed, quite impossible whilst the present pressure of taxation continues, that the farmer can cease to suffer!—From whatever causes the existing distresses may arise the contemplation of them is truly melancholy, but ministers, we think must sooner or later set about the work of extensive retreachment, and take steps to quiet the clamours of the Agriculturists, which will not be unjust to other classes of the community.

The Swallow will be the first depar-ture for England. She sails we understand about the 30th of this month.

The drawing of the Third Town-Hall Lottery terminated on Monday last. We are informed, that the fortunate Ticket No. 1236 drawn a prize of a Lack of Rupees was not sold, consequently it goes to those Gentlemen who purchased the lottery, at their own risque!

We have very great pleasure in publishing the following letter to Captain Clarkson of the Bombay Merchant. This ship may be expected to arrive here by the end of the monsoon.

"*LONDON*—*February* 1822.

DEAR SIR,

Our voyage having now come to a happy termination, we cannot separate without expressing to you the very great satisfaction and comfort which we have individually experienced, on board of the "Bombay Merchant", and to request you will do us the favor to accept of the accompanying piece of Plate, as a mark of this feeling and a small tribute of our regard and esteem.

The very handsome and liberal treatment received during the whole voyage at the Cuddy Table, your own personal anxiety, and constant attention, to make us comfortable in every other respect, and the cordiality with which your wishes and endeavours to accomplish these objects have been seconded by your officers and well regulated ship's company, have all claimed our admiration.

Believe us Dear Sir, we shall often recur with pleasure to the time we have passed on board the "Bombay Merchant"; and with every wish for your continued health and future success, we remain,

Dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) SAMUEL HUSKISSON, Maj. Genl.
" JAMs. RITCHIE, Free Merchant,
" WM. HORE, Captain 67th Regiment,
" PHIL. MAUGHAN, Capt. H. C. Mar.
" WILLIAM GALL, surgeon,
" GEO, F. PENLEY, Lieut. B. N. I.
" GEO. ARROW, Lieut. Beng. Cav.
" ROBERT BELL,
" W. S. WOOD, 65th Regiment,
" R. MIGNAN, B. E. Regiment,
" HERBERT MAYO,
" JOSEPH FLETCHER,

To
Captain JOHN CLARKSON,
Comdg. the ship "Bombay Merchant."

By accounts from Shirauz, dated 25th April, we learn that Mr. Willock, the British charge d'affaires, had left the Persian Court for England about 18 days previously, in order to have a conference with His Majesty's Ministers upon a point of importance. Our relations with the Persian Court still continue upon the most friendly footing. There had been a misunderstanding some days prior to Mr. Willock's departure, but it had been perfectly and satisfactorily cleared up before he quitted the Persian capital.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS —June 12, Portuguese Ship St. Antonio Commander J. F, de Oleviera, returned from sea.

13, ship Sophia, A. G. S. Waddinton, from Siam,, 19th Feb.

14, The H. C. Ship Orwell, Thos. Sanders from England & from St. Helena, 30th, April.

List of Passengers.

Mr. Athill,
Miss Atnil,

H. M. 20TH REGIMENT.

Major John Hogg,
Captain G. Rowan,
Captain White,
Lieut. Gilbert,
Lieut. Conner,
Lieut. Oakley,
Lieut. Moore,
Lieut J McLean,
Lieut. Ked mair,
Lieut. Robinson,
Ensign G. Eyre,
Ensign Darrack,
Pay Master Dodd,
Assist. Surgeon Rutledge,
4 Officers Wives,
7 Children,
17 Serjeants,
10 Corporals,
4 Drummers,
271 Privates,
39 Women,
58 Children,

DEPARTURES—June, 14, Ship Charlotte, James Stevenson, to China.

15, Porturguese Ship St. Antonio, J. F. de Oleveira, to Macao'.

D.. Ship Fœnix Manoel Francisco Marques, to Macao'.

16, Imaum Ship Antelope, Nacqudah Mahomed lien Ally, to Penang.

PASSENGERS.

Per St. Antonio—D. J. de Mendonca, F. F. Monteiro, T. Pereira.

Per Fœnix.—Tente. Coronl. D. E.; Manl. Moreira, D. Cayetano Mallho.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Braisford, for London.
Swallow, for do.
Seaforth for Liverpool.
Duke of York for China. } H, C.
Dunira, for do.
Royal Charlotte, for do.
Glorioso, for do.
Hamoody, for Bussorah.
Brig Nelly, for Bengal.
Brig Guide, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MAY,—25. H. C. Ship David Scott, Captain W. Hunter, from England 4th January, Cape of Good Hope 25th March.

Do. Ship La Belle Allience, W. Rolfe, from London 4th January, Portsmouth and Madras.

Do. Ship John Bull, B. Orman, from Van Dieman's Land 11th March.

26. Ship Hindostan, Charles Kirkwood, from Liverpool 4th January.

Do Ship Ernest, P. Deville, from Mauritius 25th March.

The Brig Lady Farquhar, returned from Sea, dismasted off Madras 17th instant.

OFF CALCUTTA.

20. The East Indra.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

19. Ship Ceres. H, B. Pridham, for Vizagapatam and Madras.

20. Ship Mary, Charles Penberthy, for the Isle of France.

22. Ship Windsor Castle. Simon Lee, for Penang.

Do. Portugues Ship Rey do Reyno Unido, F. P. do Lemas, for Macao.

24. Ship Mary Ann Sophia, Robert Cornfoot, for the Eastward.

Do. Ship Lady Flora, G, Vine, to complete her Cargo for the Isle of France.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Brig Helen, Captain J. Rawson, for Sincapore in a day or two.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

On the 9th June Mrs. Mary Ann Eyoob, of a Son.

On the 9th The Wife of Mr. Conductor Grigsby, of a son.

On the 15th instant at Colabah, Mrs. Leggett, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 10th Instant, Lieut. G. W. Dardes, B. E. Regiment Aged 24th Years

Lately at Radamont in upper Egypt, Hr. W. P. Brine, Superintending the sugar manufactories of H. H. The Pasha, Mahomed Ali.

His death will be much regretted by those who knew his sterling worth or had experienced the true English welcome with which he never failed to greet his conntry-men journeying in that distant and barbarous region.

At Poonah on the night of the 14th instant at half past 11th o'clock, Cornet Thomas Spencer, of the 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry. The circumstances connected with the death of this promising young officer are truly distressing; and serve to prove how we may be cut off when least expected He was taking his usual evening.s ride in rude health 29 hours only prior to his decease and the first intimation given of his fatal accident was that of a Sepoy running into the mess house, stating an officer to be laying (as if dead) in the road. His Brother Officers on hearing this hastened to the spot and picked him up quite senseless. Several medical men were immediately called out the fall from his horse was so severe; that it baffled their efforts, as he neither spoke nor indeed was he sensible from the time it occurred till the moment of his death. Thus terminated the existence of an excellent young man esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and followed him to the Grave with every mark of deep sorrow. His Funeral was attended by the Band of H. M. 47th Regiment and nearly the whole of the Officers and Gentlemen in the Cantonment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

On Friday, the 17th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. Peter Langton, Sergt. on the H. C. Pension Establishment, to Mrs. Rebecca Pilcher.

On Saturday, the 11th May, Mr. Peter Gomes, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Lawrence.

At Dinapore, on the 14th May, by the Reverend Edwd. Brodie E. P. Whitehead, Esq. to Miss Ann Ward, youngest daughter of the late William Ward, Esq.

On Saturday, the 18th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D Corrie Mr. Robert Smith, Mariner, to Miss Paula Eliza Jebb.

BIRTH.

On the 24th May, Mrs, Alexander Roderick, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 19th May Mrs Ann Broders, wife of Mr. James Broders, junior aged 19 years and 3 months.

On Monday last, the 20th May, the Infant Daughter of Mr. C. Rebeiro, aged 10 months and 25 days

On Friday last, the 24th May, Mrs. Sarah Wiseman wife of Mr. John Wiseman, aged 23 years and 6 months.

On Saturday last, the 25th May, Mr. Thomas Kelly, Master in the H. C. Marine, aged 32 years and 6 months.

Yesterday, the 36th May, Mr. Elizabeth Bartlett, aged 27 years.

Madras.

His Majesty's Ship *Leander*, Captain Richardson, C. B. bearing the Flag of *His Excellency The Honorable* SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD, *Bart* & K. C. B. arrived in the Roads on Saturday last.

The Leander sailed yesterday to the Northward.

The *Ganges*, Captain Chivers, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England yesterday morning.

Passengers from Madras.—Mrs. Brown, Captain Fiott, 7th Regt. N. I.; and Dr Daly.

From Calcutta, for England.—Mr. Sissmore and Child, Mrs. Kniper, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Pollard; Miss Danna, Miss Kenny; Mr. Pollard, Major Bryant, Captain Mayne, H. M. 87th Regt. Lieutenant Hockter, H. M. 87th Regt.; Mr. Davidson, Mr. Scott, Captain Scott, late of the Ship Lushington; Mr. Lever, Master Danna, Doctor Ryan.

Passengers by the Ganges from Calcutta for Madras.—Colonel Stewart, H. M. 46th Regt,; Lieut. Sewell, Artillery; Dr. Prendergast, Lieut. Russell and Mr. Deeds.

The Ships *Upton Castle*, from Bombay and Covelong, *Henry*, from Bourdeaux the 6th of December, last from Pondicherry, and *Juliana*, from Rangoon the 7th ultimo,—with H. M. Schooner *Tender Cochin*, the Brigs *Eugenia* from the Mauritius, and *George the Fourth* from Ceylon, and the *Bark George* from the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, have arrived since our last report.

PASSENGERS.—*by the Bark George*, Mrs. Poulson, Captain W. Harris, Country Service; Lieutenant G. Gray, M. Est.; Master W. Harris, Mr. D. Grant native, Mr. P. Goodman, late 2d Officer of the Ship Columbo; Mr. T. Griblame, 3d do. do.; F. Wellington, Carpenter of do.; J. Robins, Seaman do.

In addition to the *Ganges*, the Ships *Bombay Merchant*, *Udney*, and *Upton Castle*, all for Calcutta, and the *Portsea* for Rangoon, have sailed since Thursday last.

[*Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz.—June 4.*

English Extrcts.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, MARCM 9.

The state of France is evidently more disturbed than the Parisian Journals are willing to allow.—Even in the metropolis a considerable degree of agitation continues to prevail, and the patronage lavished by the Government on the Missionaries is by no means calculated to conciliate the people, or remove the causes of discontent. The ground upon which these Missionaries are so warmly opposed is, that they are attempting to revive, not purely religious feelings, but the superstitions of antient times; and the employment of the military in their support, instead of lessening, has evidently widened the breach. There were fresh disturbances on the 4th instant,

at the churches of St. Eustache and Les Petits Peres. The Gendarmerie were called to disperse the numerous crowd which surrounded those places, and the people gave way at the time, but only to collect anew in the Place des Victoires, where, grown more confident in their own strength, they attacked a party of the National Guard with stones, exclaiming at the same time, "Down with the Missionaries." The military were once more brought against them, and several persons having been apprehended, we are told the rioters withdrew, and complete tranquillity was restored. These tumults, however, are not without danger. Whatever may have been the cause or the pretence of their origin, the first favourable opportunity may give them a political character;—they create, at all events, a habit of restlessness in the people, which may prepare them for worse doings; and after the experience of what has already passed in France, it is a symptom which must command attention, even if it should fail to inspire alarm. —The law for regulating the Liberty of the Press is likely to experience some alterations and improvements in the Chamber of Peers. Their Lordships have already restored the epithet of "Constitutional" to the authority of the KING, which had been expunged by the Deputies; so that in order to be an offence, the attack must be made, not only on the Royal Power, but on the contitutional authority with which the KING is invested. This is an important check to the growth of arbitrary power, for it leaves it exposed to the severity of the Press and only protects that part of the Royal authority which deserves protection as long as it follows the principles and obeys the dictates of the Constitution.

The Morning Post,—March 9.

We learn with regret, from what passed in the House of Commons last night between Mr. Lockhart and Mr Gooch, that riots have occured in Norfolk, and disturbances have taken place in Suffolk, which made it necessary to call out a part of the Yeomanry forces. —In the course of the evening some explanations took place between Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Hume, which prove the latter to possess quite as much sensibility to attacks upon himself as becomes an Hon. Gentleman ever so ready, on slight grounds, to call the conduct of others in question. It had been well if he had contrived to conceal this. Since it is known how much a sarcasm can gall this Senator, it is to be hoped that the Honourable Gentleman will remember for the time to come, that "he who plays at bowls must expect rubbers."

By the Irish Mails of yesterday, we are sorry to be informed that some fresh outrages have been committed in the Southern counties; but it must be remembered that many statements of similar excesses have been fully and satisfactorily contradicted. The state of the county of Tipperary, we now find, has been most grossly exaggerated. Indeed, so little apprehension is entertained respecting it, that the Magistrates have refused to suffer any part of that county to be placed under the Insurrection Act.—The peasantry in some parts of Cork are giving up their arms and returning to a state of tranquillity, while in others some houses are stated to have been plundered of arms. It is added that some of the outrages have been committed by men with their faces blackened and dressed in women's clothes. Five more of the Whiteboys were executed at Deshure, on Friday last.—At the Special Commission at Limerick on Saturday last, seventeen persons were tried, some on indictments of being "tumultuously and unlawfully assembled," and others as being "idle and disorderly." Thirteen were found guilty, and four acquitted. The former were forthwith sentenced to seven years' transportation, and on the same evening sent, under military escort, to Charleville, on their way to Cork, where they will be put on board the hulks, until the transports are ready to convey them to New South Wales. The promptness of these trials made a great impression upon the populace who witnessed the proceedings.

The Morning Post, March 8.

CONSISTORY COURT, MARCH 4.

THE HON. AUGUSTUS STANHOPE (SON OF THE EARL OF HARRINGTON), *v.* JANE BALWIN, FALSELY CALLING HERSELF THE HON. MRS. STANHOPE.

This was a suit of nullity of marriage, instituted by the Hon. Augustus Stanhope (younger son of the Earl and Countess of Harrington), on the ground of fraudulent concealment of Christian names, he being then a minor, under the age of twenty-one, and wanting the consent of lawful guardians. The circumstances of this case have already been correctly stated in this paper.

Sir C. ROBINSON after going through the evidence, said that the Court would abstain from giving any opinion as to what the ultimate determination of law might be in the superior Courts. This Court would reserve its judgment upon the ultimate decision of the case. With reference to other authorities cited, the Court held that, though a name used for the purpose of publication may be part of the true name, still it was not sufficient to satisfy the policy of the law, as to the validity of the marriage; and therefore pronounced sentence of Nullity, subject to Appeal.

(*The Morning Post, March 5.*)

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—A most able work upon this subject, entitled, "*Practical Observations on Mr. RICARDO's Principles of Political Economy and Taxation,*" has just been published by LONGMAN and Co. It will be found well worthy of attention at the present interesting juncture. It is from the able pen of Mr. J. S. REYNOLDS.

The Dublin Papers of Thursday state, that the three men lately convicted at Cork for the murder at Church town were executed at that place on Monday.

The Insurrection Act has been enforced in the neighbourhood of Limerick. The immediate effect of this measure is visible in one short sentence of the Proclamation, which "warns the inhabitants of the said south liberties of the county of Limerick, that they each and every one of them be, and remain within their houses *all hours between sun-set and sun rise*, from and after Wednesday 27th February, under the penalties by law established."

It was asserted on Saturday, that secret dispatches from Petersburgh, had reached Vienna on the 21st or 22d ult. importing, that orders had been given for the march of the Russian troops against the Turks.

A letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, at Constantinople, dated 25th January, says, "The Turkish fleet, or at least a portion of it, has sailed from the Dardanelles with troops and provisions, supposed for the Morea. There is no account here of the proceedings of the Insurgent squadron."

Admiral Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Bart, G. C. B. died on Wednesday last at Greenwich Hospital. He was a very active officer during the late war, and proved himself on various occasions to be of great intrepidity and ability.

The Morning Post, March 4.

LOSS OF THE THAMES EAST INDIAMEN.—It is our painful duty to record the loss of the Hon. Company's ship, the *Thames*, Captain Haviside, bound to Bencoolen and China, with a general cargo of great value. The *Thames* was nearly a new ship, of 1350 tons burden; had been only one voyage before.—She left the Downs at twelve o'clock on Wednesday week, with a smart breeze from the S. W. and continued beating to the west ward with fine weather, until Saturday at noon, when she weathered Beachy-head, the wind then blowing a brisk gale. As night approached the gale increased, the wind setting from the S. W. About twelve o'clock the ship struck on a rock very near the Head, but she floated from thence, and drifted round near the town of Eastbourne, between the Roundhouse, and the Martello Tower, where she again struck, and got quite ashore. This was soon after two o'clock on Sunday morning. and from that till half past nine, the ship continued to beat with tremendous violence against the shore. Not long after the ship struck, her mainmast went by the board, carrying with it four of the crew, and in the course of the night the fore and mizen-masts followed, and seven more of the crew were washed overboard. At day light this fine ship was lying on the sand, totally dismasted; several hundred people had collected on the beach at length the only boat which could be found large enough to attempt to launch in the tremendous surf was brought to the spot, and a midshipman of the Preventive Service, and six seamen, volunteered their services to attempt to reach the ship. Several successive efforts were made to launch her, but she was each time swamped, and her gallant little crew washed ashore. They made another attempt, and succeeded in getting almost without the breakers, when a sea took her starboard bow and upset her. The six men reached the shore; but we lament to state, the gallant young officer, who so fearlessly had risked his life for the chance of rendering assistance to his follow-men in distress, fell a victim to his undaunted courage and humanity. Captain Manby's celebrated apparatus for the preservation of lives, which at Eastbourne is kept under the command of Mr. Hamilton, the Collector of Customs for the Port, was at length brought into action, and a rope being thrown on board the ship and made fast,

the remainder of the ship's company, together with Major and Mrs. Innis, and her female servant, (passengers), were got safe on shore, but without saving a single thing, except the clothes they had on.

The Manchester Guardian February 9.

PROMOTIONS.

War Office, January 18, 1822.

11th Regiment of Foot.—Capt. Frederick Fitz-Clarence to be Major, by purchase, vice Hely, who retires.

38th Ditto.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Torrens, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hall, who exchanges.

65th Ditto.—Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hall, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Torrens, who exchanges.

93d Ditto.—Capt. John Martin, from the 1st Life Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Gordon, who retires.

1st Royal Veteran Battalion.—Major Wm. Sandys Elrington, from the late 4th Royal Veteran Batt. to be Major.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Fox, from the late 10th Royal Veteran Batt. to be Major.

Brevet.—Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, G. C. B. to have the local rank of General in the East Indies only.

Capt. Wm. Davison, Aid-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to be Major in the army.

War Office, February 1.

4th Regiment of Foot: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Alured D. Faunce to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Piper, deceased. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel George David Willson to be Major, vice Faunce.

53d Ditto: Brevet Major John Wheatstone to be Major, without purchase; vice John Giles, deceased.

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEB. 9, 1822.

[This Gazette notifies the following as constituting the Board of Admiralty:—Lord Melville, Sir W. Johnstone Hope, Sir John Osborn, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Henry Hotham, Sir George Clerk, and W. R. Keith Douglas, Esq. Likewise that Sir George Warrender has been sworn a member of the Privy Council]

LONDON GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1822.

16th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Bird to be Major, vice Thorne.—36th Regiment, Brevet Major Wm. Campbell to be Major, by purchase, vice Swain.—73d Regiment, Captain Wm. Kenny to be Major, by purchase, vice Humphry.—93d Regiment, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop to be Colonel, vice General Wemyss, deceased.—73d Foot, Major George Humphry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Hon. A. Abercromby.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

For the Borough of Higham Ferrers, Viscount Normanby, in the room of Wm. Plumer, Esq. deceased—For the University of Oxford, the Right Hon. R. Peel.—For the Borough of Great Bedwin, the Right Hon. Sir J. J. Nicholl.—For the Borough and Parish of Buckingham, the Right Hon. Wm. H. Fremantle.

We understand that the return from India of the Marquis of Hastings is at last definitively fixed; and that he is to succeed Lord Stewart as our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. The Marquis is known to have long been anxious to withdraw from his present situation, where he could not be prevailed on to remain; indeed his resignation has, we understand, been in England upwards of ten months. The education of his family is one powerful motive with his Lordship to revisit Europe.—Report is positive with regard to the appointment of Mr. Canning as successor to the Marquis.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Manchester Guardian. Feb. 23.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday.—No business was transacted on this day, in either house of parliament.

The papers relative to the state of Ireland, which have been laid before parliament, are published. Apparently, they all relate to outrages that have already been described in the newspapers.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Thursday*

The Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that, to-morrow, he should move the suspension of the standing orders.—The Marquis of Lansdowne understood from the noble earl's motion, that it was his intention to pass the Insurrection Act through the house in one day. He had read with great attention the papers laid before the house, and he did not find that the noble Marquis at the head of the Irish government thought such a measure necessary: he only found complaints of the insufficiency of military force.—The Earl of Liverpool replied, that public safety demanded the passing of the act.—Lord Holland, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord King, thought that some further evidence should be laid before the house, before it proceeded to adopt a measure of so much severity.—The house was summoned for Friday, & then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Thursday.*

Ilchester Jail.—Mr. Alderman Wood moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, for a copy of the commissioners' report on the subject of Ilchester Jail, together with the evidence; and also for a copy of the report of the magistrates of Somersetshire on the same subject.—Ordered.

Mr. Leonard gave notice that on the 22d inst. he should submit a motion respecting the expenditure of the civil list.

Some conversation arose respecting the time appointed for the receipt of private petitions. It was decided that none should be received after the 22d inst.

Mr. Coke presented the Norfolk agricultural petition.—After all that had passed, the petitioners found a callous and hard-hearted government tell the people that a reduction of taxation would be an aggravation of the sufferings of the people. He would not tell his constituents that they had any reason to expect relief from that house, corrupt and profligate as it was.—(Cries of "Order.")—The Speaker rose.

Mr. Coke.—Well, sir, it is known to be so.—(Cries of "Order" from the ministerial benches.)

The Speaker said that such language was not parliamentary.—Mr. Coke felt that it was not; but trusted he should stand excused, when speaking on the heart-breaking subject of agricultural distress.—(Cheers.)—The petition was laid on the table.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Marquis of Londonderry presented copies of correspondence on the state of Ireland, from the Marquis Wellesley to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, which were ordered to be printed.

The Marquis of Londonderry then rose, pursuant to notice. What he should now propose, on the express solicitation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as the only effectual means of suppressing the rebellious insurrections, was to *renew the Insurrection Act*, and to *suspend, as far as Ireland was concerned*, what was called *the Habeas Corpus Act*, as far as regarded persons suspected of treason. He should also propose that they proceed with all possible dispatch and that they should continue in force until the 1st August next. The rebellion insurrection act was passed through all its stages in a single sitting; but it would not be possible to do more from the state of the engrossment of the bills, than forward them through that house in the course of the evening, and have them ready for the other house to-morrow. He trusted that they would not meet with any opposition, as nothing could be more fatal to the efficacy of the bills than such resistance. The South and South-west of Ireland were in a state of open rebellion, as was proved by the documents laid before the house. It was not rebellion in support of theoretical principles which characterized the resistance that appeared in other parts of the world—(Hear, and some laughter). It was open resistance to government and to social order. As to the conciliatory measure hinted at by an hon. baronet, he trusted it would not be persevered in, because it would be little less than offering a premium for insurrection in all future times. All had been done that could have been resorted to, to avoid the application of severer measures; but all efforts appeared to be of little avail. He hoped he should not be pressed to reveal the reason which had induced the Lord Lieutenant to call for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, especially when it should be remembered that the present rebellion was the rebellion of the ignorant classes alone. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the insurrection, and to prevent the disturbance of the public peace in Ireland.

Sir J. Newport was left speaking.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, in answer to a question from Lord DACRE, stated, that as the subject of agricultural distress was to be brought before the other house, it was thought better to wait for the result, than to originate a similar measure.

The order for summoning the house in order to receive and pass the coercive laws for Ireland was postponed till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY FEB. 8.

The house met at twelve o'clock, in order to go up with the address to his Majesty; and adjourned from after twelve till five, when Mr. Speaker reported his Majesty's answer.

ILCHESTER GAOL AND MR. HENRY HUNT.

Mr. Alderman WOOD rose to present a petition from Mr. Thomas Hunt, son of Mr. Henry Hunt. The petitioner complained that he was refused access to his father. Mr. Hunt is placed at an iron grating, and it is through that barrier that he is allowed to see his friends once, and for a very short time, in the 24 hours. It ought to be recollected, that in consequence of a petition from Mr. Hunt, an investigation was instituted into the conduct of the late gaoler, who was dismissed for foul and cruel conduct.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—The Court of King's Bench have issued an order for an investigation of the circumstances complained of, which were brought before the court by this petitioner. If it shall appear that there has been any improper conduct on the part of the gaoler, or any other person connected with the gaol, the Court will, doubtless, corrected it.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT.—The sentence passed upon Mr. Hunt is, in all circumstances,

most disgraceful. (Hear hear.) It is calculated to bring the judicial character into disrepute. (Hear, hear.) It is a sentence more severe than any that has been passed since the infamous times of the Stuarts. Lord Clarendon has ascribed the disrepute of the judges at that period to the infliction of punishment disproportionate to the offence. (Lord cheers.) The sentence upon Mr. Hunt was pronounced against the individual, not against the offence; it is an act of vengeance, not of justice. (Hear, hear.) They got an individual who had offended them in their grasp, and they wreaked their vengeance upon him. (Hear, hear.) The sentence is dreadful. For my own part I would as soon be dead as be imprisoned for three years. Mr. Hunt's health must be affected by his imprisonment, and his sufferings are aggravated by the worst species of torture, that all his oppressions are hidden from the public eye. (Hear, hear.) It it impossible for me to conceal my abhorrence of the treatment of Mr. Hunt. The Judge who tried him seems to have thought that he ought to be acquitted; and he was convicted only of an offence that turned upon a point of law. Whether the meeting was prudent or not is another question. All who attended it believed they were under the protection of the laws. Even the magistrates admitted its legality by not declaring it illegal, as they had done a meeting intended to have been previously held. The slightest possible punishment ought to have been inflicted. But after this heavy sentence was inflicted, and after Mr. Hunt has effected the great service of bringing to light a public grievance—a service the more difficult that the gaoler's conduct was veiled in such a manner as to impose upon the magistrates of the county,—is it to be endured that a gaoler, a magistrate, or any other person, shall aggravate the severity of his punishment? (Hear, hear.) The conduct of the officers of the crown, who declared that they would not sue for the fine imposed upon Mr. Hunt for roasting corn, and afterwards did sue him, shews the spirit,—the *quo animo*,—with which the government act towards Mr. Hunt. I know him only as an aggrieved person. If he is disliked by any, that dislike should render them the more caution not to suffer him to be unjustly treated. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. C. B. BATHURST.—The house ought not to discuss a question which is already before the Court of King's Bench.

Mr. H. G. BENNET.—I cannot help thinking that Mr. Hunt's treatment is a punishment for the investigation he caused, the guilt he detected, and the misrepresentation he exposed. (Hear, hear.) I was desirous of bringing Mr. Hunt's sentence under the consideration of this house: but I know well that no person connected with the proceedings in Manchester, can obtain justice in this houce. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. DICKENSON.—I deny that Mr. Hunt is punished because he occasioned the recent investigation and exposure at Ilchester. The rules had existence, but not operation, when Mr. Hunt was sent to gaol. At the assizes, Messrs. Justices Burrough and Holroyd declined to inspect them. But at the assizes before the last, they were inspected and signed by Mr. Baron Graham AND MR. JUSTICE BEST. (Hear, hear, hear.—hear, hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.) I waited upon Mr. Justice Best with the rules, and I pointed out particularly their application to Mr. Hunt's case.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE.—*Nothing but the indulgence with which Mr. Hunt has been treated has occasioned all the troubles which have lately arisen.*—(Hear, hear.)

The petition was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE RIOT ON THE 26TH OF AUGUST.

The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the Common Counsil, praying for investigation of the circumstances of the military riot and the attempt to assassinate Mr. Alderman Waithman.—It was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

IRISH COERSIVE LAWS.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a Committee upon the Irish Insurrection Act.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT.—I understand that the noble lord now at the head of the Irish government has recommended the adoption of the Insurrection Bill and the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Bill, without alteration. Trusting to that noble lord's knowledge, I shall propose no modification, but leave the whole responsibility with his lordship.

Lord FOLKSTONE.—My Right Hon. Friend. (Sir John Newport) has informed the House, that because the Marquis Wellesley has called for these bills, he will not oppose them, merely on account of his high consideration for the character of the noble Marquis. But when I see with what readiness the members of this House lend themselves to the will of the minister, I cannot join in the praises gratuitously lavished on the head of the Irish Government. The temper and character of the Noble Marquis have been fearlessly alluded to as an argument for trusting these powers into his hands. But I cannot perceive its force. The mind of the Marquis Wellesley is of that species which delights in the acquirement and exercise of power, and it should not be forgotten that at one period he enjoyed despotic power. Power is a very tempting thing, for the more a person has, the more he wishes to have. The Marquis Wellesley ran a very brilliant career; but will any one, on account of the splendour of his achivements, clothe him with despotic power? (Hear.) Such power ought not to be confided to any person, much less to the Noble Marquis. I recollect that the mode in which the Noble Marquis formerly exercised power became a subject of enquiry in this House, and the manner in which he used his authority will not tempt me to place power in the hands of that nobleman again.

Dr. LUSHINGTON.—I cannot assent to the bills before the House either from the information contained in the papers or from any confidence in the character of Marquis Wellesley.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON opposed the bill, on the ground that no sufficient case had been made out to justify such unconstitutional measures.

The bill was then committed—reported—brought up—read and agreed to.—On the question that it be engrossed.—Mr. RICE moved amendments, which were negatived by a majority of 109—30 being for the addition of a clause and 139 against it. The bill was then passed.

The *Habeas Corpus* suspension bill was also passed, after some divisions of little interest.

For the third reading.	190
Against it.	27
Majority. . . .	82

[*The Manchenster Guardian,—Feb.* 16.

IRELAND.

The Farming Society of Ireland have addressed the Marquis Wellesley. His Lordship's answer is important. He declares that it is not less his inclination than his bounden duty, to give every aid to the progress of "that wise and necessary system of general retrenchment which has been adopted by his Majesty's Government and by Parliament, and which is as essential to the dignity of the Crown as necessary for the security of the state, and for the interest and welfare of the people."

An address from the liberties of the city of Dublin was also presented to the Marquis of Wellesley on Monday se'nnight.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of Catholic gentlemen was held yesterday week at D'Arcey's Corn Exchange Tavern, Dublin, when a congratulatory address to his Excellency Marquis Wellesley was unanimously agreed to. The Earl of Fingal was in the chair. Mr. O'Connell, in moving this address, alluded to the appointment of Mr. Plunkett to the office of Attorney-General, and the elevation of Mr. Bushe, the Solicitor-General, to the rank of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, as an arrangement on the eve of completion.

As far as appearances testify, the Marquis Wellesley has commenced his Vice-royalty both auspiciously and characteristically; that is to say, with a benignant countenance to all parties, and with the assumption of splendid vigour. Not a single word escapes the lips of authority by which the intended policy towards the Catholics can be clearly ascertained. The aspect is evidently towards emancipation, but we hear nothing that proceeds to that length from any quarter whose authority carries implicit credit and conviction. The meeting of Parliament, however, will rapidly solve the mystery, and then once more for the struggle of interests! This knotty point settled, Marquis Wellesley is quite a Viceroy for the Irish; magnificent in taste, popular in manners and disposed to give them precisely such a Court as suits the general taste of such of them as frequent it. His first levee has been attended by all parties; we hope it may continue so.

Liverpool Mercury, January 18.

PARIS PAPERS.

FEBRUARY 25, 1822.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris Papers of the 22d by express. The following are extracts:—

PARIS, FEB. 21

The accounts from Spain, received to-day, have nothing decisive in them; the party of the present Ministry, and the party of the *Communeros*, every where struggle with equal resources. The City of Murcia has submitted, and the military Chiefs of the opposition have been sent to different garrisons. The Same measure has been taken at Seville.

People are not safe even at the gates of Madrid; the band of Mingo carries off the money from the carriages and public coffers. A Madrid Journal has just published an article on the right of the people, *the only true* Sovereign, to punish with death *perjured tyrants*; being summoned before the Jury of Accusation, the complaint was disregarded, but one of our correspondents intimates that the article and the dismissal of the charge were only ministerial manœuvres against the liberty of the press, which they desire to render odious.

Next Saturday Sir Charles Stuart, the English Ambassador, will give a grand dinner, to which the King's Ministers and the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Foreign Powers are invited.

One of our Journals this morning has the following article:—"The house of General Berton, in the Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, was surrounded yesterday morning by the armed force, while agents of the Police were making search inside. The General was from home: his servant was examined."

MADRID, FEB. 11.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Aranjuez, which was to have broken out on the 6th inst.

General Riego has arrived at Madrid, but by night and under a borrowed name; few persons are in the secret for fear of any public demonstration of the enthusiasm, which his appearance every where excites. The Patriots prepare a triumphal entry for him. It is said he will not appear in public till the day of the preparatory Sitting of the Cortes.

Other motives oblige Count Torreno to shut himself up in his house, which is become a fortress, and which he never leaves except to go to the Cortes, accompanied by one or two Generals and some ser-

vants- Since the 6 h, when he was loaded with insults, he receives daily testimonies of the hatred which many persons bear him.

P. S, The Deputies of the approaching Cortes met yesterday evening to the number of 75; they expressed almost unanimously their disapprobation of the restrictive laws which the Cortes are now discussing. In all probability these laws, and several others will be repealed in the first sitting of the new Cortes.

SUFFOLK AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

An important meeting of the freeholders of the county of Suffolk was held at Stowmarket, on Tuesday se'nnight, in consequence of a requisition to the High Sheriff, signed by many individuals of the first rank and opulence. At an early hour, numbers of the yeomanry and gentry arrived in the town, to attend the meeting; and, at one o'clock, the requisitionists and others ascended a temporary hustings. Amongst those who took an active part in the proceedings were, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Grafton, Lord H. Fitzroy, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Vicount Dunwich, Lord Huntingfield, Sir W. Rowley, M. P., Sir R. Harland, Sir H. Bunbury, Sir W. Middleton, Sir W. Parker, Barts., T. S. Gooch, Esq., and many of the distinguished Esquires of the county.

On the requisition being read, *Sir H. Bunbury* stood forward, and was rapturously received. Although he did not, at so extensive a meeting, anticipate perfect unanimity, he yet trusted that all present would use their best endeavours to save their country from impending ruin. It behoved them to permit no party feelings to mar their exertions for the public good. He had heard that some had anticipated that the question of agricultural distress was not to be viewed in a political light; and that no reference was to be made to political measures or men. But he saw not how it could be otherwise approached than as a political question. How could they attempt a remedy without ascertaining the disease? and in doing so, were they not to stigmatize the authors of the measures which had brought on the disease? He was not surprised at the anxiety of some gentlemen to keep the conduct of ministers out of sight. Their anxiety reminded him of a passage in the play of *John Bull*, in which *Dennis Brulgruddery* was made to say to a person who was abusing his wife,—"Say nothing at all about her: if you speak ill of her, you will hurt my feelings; and I am sure you can't say any thing good of her, without telling a great big lie." He was of opinion, with others, that the distresses of the agriculturists were insupportable; and that the nation must either raise its means to its expenditure, or lower its expenditure to meet its means.—[*Cries of "Reduce the expenditure."*]—But there was much division amongst those who projected remedies. Some were for the price of corn to be raised by act of Parliament: by imposing duties which would prevent the introduction of foreign grain, and secure the farmer such remunerating prices as would enable him to support the present rents, tithes, and taxes. He conceived no relief could be thus given, for our markets were glutted with our own exclusive supplies; and such a measure, were it practicable, would only bolster up the present administration, and perpetuate the present extravagant system of taxation, and prevent a reform in Parliament. The late change in the currency had effected part of the present distresses; but it should be borne in mind that it was the paper currency which facilitated the useless extravagance of ministers; and that a recurrence to that medium might involve the nation in still greater calamities. The change had increased the value of all fixed salaries, and reduced the profits arising from land. The labourer was unemployed, because the farmer had no money to pay him. In that county alone there were 1000 good labourers depending on their parishes for support: and the goals were overflowing, in consequence of the temptations resulting from distress, which tended to destroy that honourable spirit which characterised the labouring classes of England. The farmer was, if possible, worse off than the labourer; and, unless remedied, would soon be utterly ruined. [The worthy Baronent, in elucidation of the general distress, read a letter he had received, relative to a late meeting at Ely, by which it appeared that the utmost misery prevailed. In one parish alone (Downham) a distress had been taken of the overseer's property, for the Isle of Ely rate, made six months since; a distringas from the Exchequer, for assessed taxes, amounting to £200, payable last Michaelmas: full nineteenths of the parishioners were defaulters at the tithe audit, for payment of only one half the year's tithe. Application for sixteen distress warrants for poor's rates had been made: five houses had been abandoned, &c.] The great cause of these evils was, overwhelming taxation. The only remedy a diminished expenditure; a rigid economy in every department of the state. He concluded by proposing a series of resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

- That the agricultural distress of the owners and occupiers of land did not result from temporary or accidental causes. That they were not caused by an excess in the production of corn; and that they could not consider plenty to be a curse; but that they resulted from the poverty of the people; and they desired to see the condition of all classes improved. That excessive taxation was the main cause that crushed the landlord, the tenant, and the labourer; the amount of taxes being far above what the nation can sustain, and aggravated by injurious fluctuations of currency. That the return from paper money to gold has increased all fixed salaries, as well as enriched the fundholder at the expense of the agricultural and trading interests. That effectual measures are required to save the agricultural interests from irreparable ruin. That the circumstance of farmers being unable to employ the labouring poor, degrades and demoralizes that useful class of labourers. That the landed property of England is exclusively burthened with the support of the unemployed poor, and the maintainance of the national church, &c., while other classes enuoy immunities from which the agriculturists are exempt. That, under this double inequality, it is impossible to bear the taxation demanded from them. That the expenses of Government ought to be immediately reduced to the lowest possible scale, in every branch, that the gross taxation may be lowered in proportion to the difference of our present currency, and that of the paper money, in which the greater part of the debt was contracted.

The resolutions were seconded by Sir R. Harland.

Lord Huntingfield would have wished that the resolutions had embodied also a reduction of expenditure in another quarter. He alluded to the millions expended in building ships of war with foreign timber, and in constructing breakwaters at plymouth and Chatham, to accommodate foreign traders. Such expenditure convinced him of the regardlessness of ministers to the state of the country. His Lordship was of opinion that if money were restored to the value of 1792, a few shillings of protecting duty would suffice for the farmer. Their object was, to increase the demand and lessen the supply of corn. He proposed to allow Government to go to market when corn was under 30s. a comb, and this would create speculation. To lessen the supply, they must intirely exclude foreign grain. He did not see how farmers could exist, if the ports were open —[*Considerable dissent was expressed at the doctrines of his Lordship.*]

Lord Dunwich (eldest son of the Earl of Stradbroke) thought one great cause of distress was the sudden return to cash payments, although it was certainly proper to resume; that wholesome circulating medium. Another cause was, the increase of the national debt, occasioned by a war, by some deemed necessary.—[*Cries of "No! no!"*]—He wished to see bread cheap; but low prices would not ameliorate the farmer. The best plan was, to get rid of the present corn laws, and to prevent the importation of corn (unless corn should rise exorbitantly) when the ports might open, till it dropped to the present level.—[*Much disapprobation.*]He had no desire but to benefit all classes, and to protect the liberties of the people.

Mr. Merest deplored the distresses of the English people; a people whose high and generous nature rendered them worthy of a better fate; and who, under economised resources, might bid defiance to the world. He looked upon the bank restriction act as a primary source of the present evils, as it had enabled Government to carry on an expensive and unnecessary war, and to contract a debt, the very interest of which amounted to a taxation which preyed upon the vitals of the nation. In aggravation, the country was now subject to pay that interest in a restored currency, although the the debt was contracted in a depreciated currency, by which, a fourth was added to the debt. This state of calamity was not to be removed by restriction duties on foreign corn, but by reducing taxation and cutting down expenditure. If he were asked how this could be effectually done without breaking faith with the public creditor, he would say, that some such expedient must be resorted to, if relief were not otherwise afforded to the distresses of the nation. He considered reform in Parliament would bring a remedy, since it was owing to the imperfect representation of the people that the lavish and unchecked expenditure of the Government was attributable. That it was in vain to suppose that the ministers would, of their own accord, reduce that expenditure which was at once the sinews of their power, and their means of keeping their places. The system called loudly for reform. Lord Londonderry, at the head of his party, had told them that the agriculturists were in a state of repose. Surely they should not be thus insulted. He would tell that Liviathan, that a great change of opinion had taken place in the country; and he trusted, ere long, ministers would meet with just condemnation from the people, for all the miseries they had entailed upon them.

Lord Calthorpe complimented the respectable and energetic condut of the meeting. He trusted the proceedings that day would convince the country that men could meet, when under embarrassments influenced solely by a regard to the public good. The public expression of the feelings of a meeting combining the agricultural skill and intelligence of the country, in favour of retrenchment, would, he trusted, procure the respectful attention of Parliament. He was convinced great retrenchment only could restore the country to its former prosperity.

Mr. Gooch thought the prosperity of the agriculturists necessary to the prosperity of all other classes. The manufacturing and commercial interests appeared to be opposed to to the farmer; they called for free trade in corn; but when they ruined the farmer they ruined the best market they had; for where the manufacturer received one foreign order he received eight for home consumption. When he returned to Parliament, he, too, would be the zealous advocate for economy and retrenchment. He was desirous of the abolition of the malt tax, for it was oppressive to the landed interests. It kept down the price of barley, and enhanced the price of wholesome beer, which he wished the poor might purchase at a cheap rate. He was of opinion, that no protecting corn duty could raise the price of corn above 1s. a quarter. Protection could not be carried further than prohibition, and prohibition had existed since 1819.

Lord Henry Fitzroy said, that when all were unanimous in reprobating the conduct of ministers, for their ignorance, profusion, and inattention to agricultural distress, he could not remain silent. He supported the resolutions, because they expressed matter of fact only, and sought speedy relief from overwhelming taxation. He rejected all artificial or exclusive remedies. he thanked the Sheriff for the latitude he had allowed the speakers: some of whom had strongly expressed their political opinions; and how was it possible to argue the question without recurrence to politics? The distress had arisen from a particular system of policy, and the remedy must necessarily be of a political nature. His Lordship then entered perspicuously into the cause of the present embarrasments, the late useless war, increased taxes, and as an immediate cause, the operation of Peel's Bill. Some, who had suffered from the change of currency, were favourable to a repeal of that bill; but he thought this remedy would, in a general view, be worse than the disease. The bill was a choice of evils, It had produced injustice between debtor and creditor, borrower and lender: above all, he felt for the farmer, who had made his contracts in a different cnrrency, and who lived under a landlord similarly sitnated. But he was convinced, that without such a measure, or an alteration in foreign exchanges, this country must have become bankrupt. He conjured the yeomen and farmers to rely only upon a system of economy and retrenchment; to accept of no boon, no tax, though it might appear to bear infinitely less on themselves than on other classes. Great reductions of public expenditure whould enable them to go on again; and he would advise every man, from John o-Groats's House to the Land's End, to interpose between his posterity and great national distress,—to call aloud for Parliamentary Reform. Such remedies only were worthy of an enlightened people.

Mr. Grigby said, that taxation, to support an unjust. because unnecessary, war, was, in his opinion, the cause of the present distress, and Parliamentary Reform the remedy. He therefore, moved the following resolution, which was received with applause:

"That, to the want of control over the public purse, which a Parliament freely elected would exercise, we attribute the origin of our present distresses; and, therefore, request, that the attentson of the Honourable the House of Commons may be directed to effect an immediate Reform in the representation, as the only means of saving what remains of our property—of preserving the tranquility, and insuring the liberty, of the country.

Sir H. Bunbury seconded the motion. The country had manifested an anxiety for Parliamentary Reform, and he doubted not, the present meeting was actuated by similar wishes. Partial relief could not avail. Agriculturists must be convinced, that any juggling modification of any tax, could not relieve them.

The *Duke of Grafton* assured "his friends and fellowcountrymen," that he had undergone great inconvenience, in order to attend the meeting. He approved of the doctrines he had heard on reform, and he perfectly agreed to the resolutions. He blamed 'ministers for not foreseeing the distresses which would naturally result from the sudden resumption of cash payments, and for which they ought to have provided a remedy. He agreed that taxation should be equally diffused, but not to the removal of a tax from one clas to the shoulders of another. It was to the administration of the country alone that they could look for redress; and, unless they spoke their minds freely, they might remain for years in their present condition. He advised them, when called upon to electrepresentatives, to choose those who would speak the sentiments of the people. He was convinced, no permanent good could arise but hrough an alteration in the representation of the people; and he, therefore, supported the resolution in favour of Reform. He rejoiced in meetings of that description. The oftener the people met to discuss such a topic, the more would they see the necessity of reform, and the propriety of a constitutional mode of obtaining that important object.

Colonel Rushbrook said he was taken by surprise with respect to the resolution on Parliamentary Reform. He could conceive no connection between Parliamentary Reform and agricultural distress. They appeared to him to have nothing to do with each other. [*Hisses, and cries of "Off off."*] The questions had just as much to do with each other, as if it had been asserted, that the balance of power must be maintained whenever the Court of Aldermen sat in London.—[*Hisses, and laughter.*] He thought the first resolutions embodied the whole question of agricultural distress, and if the last one were permitted, unanimity could not be expected.—[*Much disapprobation was here expressed.*]

Lord Calthorpe was also taken by surprise on the question of reform. Although rather a friend to it than otherwise, he objected to its introduction on the present occasion, particularly as the first resolutions contained a distinct recommendation for retrenchment. Immediate alleviation was what the agriculturists wished, and insisting on such a resolution, could not, he thought, effect that object. [*His Lordship met with much disapprobation for his dissent on the resolution relative to reform.*]

Sir W. Rowley (whose health prevented him from speaking at length) said he should be at his post on the meeting of Parliament, to exert every nerve in support of the purposed petition. founded on the resolutions of the meeting.

Sir W. Middleton was of opinion, that had Parliament been reformed before the late war, they would not then have been in so distressed a situation. He was confident every one present saw the necessity of reform, with the exception of a very few who were near him on the hustings. [*Cries of "they are interested parties."*] He would be glad to know whether the people objected to reform? [*Cries of "No."*] It was a notorious fact, that seven members were sent to Parliament from that county, by fourteen individuals. The mass of the population amounted to 8,000,000, and about 8,000 persons returned all the members to Parliament. He strongly recommended Parliamentary Reform, as the only means of saving the couutry.

The High Sheriff then put all the resolutions *seriatim*, except that relative to Parliamentary Reform. They were carried by acclamation.

Lord Calthorpe moved, that the resolutions be signed by the Sheriff, on the part of the meeting. Upon which a clamour arose for the other resolution, and cries of "*We'll have the resolution in favour of reform, or none.*"—The High Sheriff refused to put it. A storm of discontent, in consequence, arose.—*Mr. Mills* attempted to defend the conduct of the Sheriff; but his voice was drowned amidst vociferations for reform.—The *Duke of Norfolk* at length obtained partial silence. He hoped the Sheriff would not object to allow the opinion of the meeting to be taken on Parliamentary Reform, which he believed to be the only means of averting still greater dangers than those which surrounded them.—The *High Sheriff* did not think the question of reform had been discussed.—Several gentlemen contended that it had been discussed, and even objected to, and therefore, the sense of the meeting ought to be taken.—The *High Sheriff* objected to put the resolution, on the advice of some of his friends, and because it was not included in the requistion. After considerable discussion and uproar, the *Duke of Grafton* came forward and, said that the Sheriff conceived himself justified in refusing, at that meeting, to put the question of reform; but that he (the Sheriff) had no objection to attend to a requisition in favour of reform. Such a requisition was then in course of signature, and if it could be legally done, another meeting would be held forthwith.

Some gentlemen withdrew, to ascertain the law. Three cheers for reform were given during their absence. They returned with the welcome intelligence, that another meeting could be legally held on the same day, in the open air. The second requisition most respectably signed, was presented, and the assent of the High Sheriff obtained, by which a new meeting was constituted.

Mr. Merest read over again all the resolutions, together with that on reform, and they were carried unanimously, amidst the loudest acclamations, three distinct cheers following "Reform."—*Mr. Merest* hoped no irritation would be exhibited towards the Sheriff, who had only acted from a conviction of what he conceived to be his duty. He had, moreover, given them an opportunity of canvassing the expediency of reform, and deserved their thanks. A vote of thanks to that officer was immediately and cheerfully passed. The last resolution entrusted the care of the petition, founded on the resolutions to Sir W. Rowley and Mr. Gooch, who were to be instructed to support the same in Parliament. The High Sheriff then dissolved the meeting, and the multitude quietly dispersed. The meeting was both numerous and highly respectable: there were at least 3000 persons present, the greater nnmber of whom were respectable agriculturists.

On Friday last, a numerously-attended meeting of the county of Hertford took place at Hertford, at which a petition was unanimously voted to Parliament, praying for a *reduction of taxation*. At this meeting, a resolution, praying for a reform in the House of Commons, would have been carried by an immense majority, had it been persisted in; but, for the sake of unanimity, it was withdrawn.

An agricultural meeting was held at Exeter on Friday last, which was attended by many of the leading personages of the county; among whom were, Lord Rolle, Earl Fortesque, and others. A letter from the *Duke of Bedford* was read by the Under Sheriff, expressive of his regret that his absence from the county prevented him from being present at the meeting; and setting forth his sentiments on the important subject of agricultural distress. His Grace cautions the country against the delusive hope of relief from *protecting duties*. "The English farmer," he writes, "must be enabled to maintain a competition with the foreign grower of corn by other means than forcing high prices. There is, moreover, something odious in the principle of levying a duty on the food of man, and thus raising by artificial means, the price of such an article, of the first necessity, as bread corn—Taxation is the main cause that prevents the British cultivator from competing with the corngrower on the continent; and the overwhelming weight and pressure of taxation, which affects not only the farmer, but every class of the community, must be removed." Taxation, caused by "an improvident waste of our national resources, an extravagant expenditure of the public money, a lavish disregard of every principle of economy, grown into a system, long pursued by the executive Government, and sanctioned by a confiding House of Commons."—He concludes with the following pertinent remark: "One thing alone can secure us against a recurrence of this mighty evil, and this is, a timely and salutary reform of the representation of the people in the Commons' House of Parliament. I have long thought this; and every day's experience confirms me more and more in the truth and soundness of the opinion."

At a public sale, last week, in Staffordshire, under a distress for rent, four draught horses were sold for £5 10s. in the under-mentioned lots:—first horse, £2 10s; second, £1 7s; third, £1 3s; and fourth, 10s.

Liverpool Mercury. Feb. 8.

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Poetry.

TO ELLA

FOR HER ALBUM.

L'arbor, che al Tempo rio foglia now perde
Mostra che a Primavera era ancor verde.—Arist.
41—2—

Were mine a Name of magic Sound,
To flush as would a Spell the Brow,
Or on the silent Tablet found,
To rouse the slumbering spirits glow;

I would recite in artless Mood,
The first born Smile of Fancy's Play,
The thrilling Touch, the bounding Blood
Of dawning Hopes delicious Day.

And I would bless the Page that bore,
A Record else, so useless deem'ed,
Nor feel that worthless Name Obscure,
Which not obscure to Love had seemed;

Such may not be, yet still I write,
That O! my Heart, thus doomed to prove,
Its Joy's Decay, it's Fortune's Blight,
Lives only on its lingering Love.—

TO JESSY, BY LORD BYRON.

There is a mystic thread of life,
So dearly wreath'd with mine alone,
That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gaz'd with fond delight,
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it thro' the night.

There is a voice whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture in my breast,
I would not hear a seraphic choir,
Unless that voice could join the rest.

There is a voice whose blushes tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek;
But pallid at one fond farewell,
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip which mine hath prest,
And none had ever prest before,
It vow'd to make me sweetly blest,
And mine—mine only, prest it more.

There is a bosom—all my own,
Hath pillowed off this aching head
A mouth which smiles on me alone,
An eye whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill
In unison so closely sweet,
That pulse to pulse responsive still,
That both must heave or cease to beat.

There are two souls whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—they part, ah no!
They cannot part—those souls are one!

Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the National Vaccine Establishment, dated 31st. January.

Vaccination has now been submitted to the test of another year's experience, and the result is an increase of our confidence in the benefits of it. We are happy to say that it appears to have been practised more extensively than it was, notwithstanding the influence of exaggerated rumours of the frequent occurrence of small pox subsequently, on the minds of some persons, and the obstinate prejudices of others, who still continue to adopt inoculation for that dissease. The unavoidable consequence of the latter practice is to supply a constant source of infection, and to put the merits of vaccination perpetually to the severest trial.

Of small pox, in the modified and peculiar form which it assumes when it attacks a patient who has been previously vaccinated, many cases indeed have been reported to us in the course of last year, and some have fallen within the sphere of our own observation; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being uniformly exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly when he dies of small pox. For the truth of this assertion, we appeal to the testemony of the whole medical world. And for a proof that the number of such cases bears no proportion to the thousands who have profited, to the fullest extent of security, by its protecting influence we appeal confidently to all who frequent the theatres and crowded assemblies, to admit that they do not discover in the rising generation any longer that disfigurement of the human face, which was obvious every where some years since.

To account for occasional failures, of which we readily admit the existence, something is to be attributed to those anomalies which prevail throughout nature, and which the phy sician observes not in some peculiar constitutions only, but in the same constitution at different periods of life, rendering the human frame at one time susceptible of disorder from a mere change of the wind, and capable, at another, of resisting the most milignant and subtle contagion. But among the most frequent sources of failure which have occurred, and will, for a time, continue to occur, is to be numbered that careless facility with which unskilful benevolence undertook to perform vaccination in the early years of the discovery; for experiency has taught us, that a strict inquiry into the condition of the patient to be vaccinated, great attention to the state of the matter to be inserted, and a vigilant observation of the progress of the vesicles on the part of the operator, are all essentially necessary to its complete success.

That less enlightened parents should besitate to accept a substitute for inoculation, which is not perfect in all its pretentions, and ab olutely and altogather effectual to exempt the objects of their solicitude from every future possible inconvenience, does not surprise us; but we cannot forbear to express our unqualified reprobation of the conduct of those medical practitioners, who knowing well that vaccination scarcely occasions the slightest indisposition, that it spreads no contagion, that in a very large proportion of cases it affords an entire security against small pox, and in almost every instance is a protection against danger from that disease, are yet hardy enough to persevere in recommending the insertion of a posion of which they cannot pretend to anticipate either the measure or the issue (for no discernment, is able to distinguish those constitutions which will admit inoculated small pox with safety); and there are some families so dangerous affected by all the cruptive diseases, that they fall into imminent hazard in taking any of them. This remark has a particular application to small pox. A family lost its two first-born children of the small pox, inoculated by two of the most skilful surgeons of the time; nor is it improbable that the parents might have had to lament the loss of more children, under the same formidable disease, if the promulgation of the protecting influence of vaccination had not happily interposed to rescue them from the consequences of a repetition of the fatal experiment. Of their remaining children, one took the small pox after vaccination, and went through it in that mild and mitigated from which stamps a value upon this resource, as real in the eye of reason and sound philosophy, as when it prevents the malady altogether.

We have contended, Sir for this its merit with all the powers of our understanding, and with all that just and fair pretension to convince others, to which we are entiled, by being firmly and sincerely convinced ourselves. Nor shall we relax in our efforts to promote its adoption, but continue to exert the influence which the benevolent designs of Parliament in establishing this Board have given us, for extending the benefits of this salutary practice. That the blessing is not yet absolutely perfect we are ready to admit; but when we compare it with inoculation for the small pox, the only alternative, we have no hesitation in stating, that the comparison affords an irresistible proof of its superior claims to regard; for we learn from ample experience that the number of cases of small pox, in the safe form which it is found to assume after vaccination, is by no means equal to the number of deaths by inoculation; an evidence quite irrefragable, and, as it appears to us, decisive as to the incalculable advantages of the practice of the first over that of the latter method.

The number of persons who have died of small pox this year within the Bills of Mortality is only 508; not more than two-thirds of the number who fell a sacrifice to that disease the year before; and as in our last report we had the satisfaction of stating that more persons had been vaccinated during the preceeding than in any former twelve months, we flatter ourselves that this diminution of the number of deaths from small pox may fairly be attributed to the wider diffusion of vaccination.

Billinge's Liverpool Advertizer. February 26,

CHRISTMAS PUZZLES.

ANSWER TO THE PUZZLES in our last.

1. Scythe.

2 Two black men go first, and one returns with the boat. The remaining two then go, and one returns. Two whites then go, and a black and white return. The remaining two whites then go, and a black returns Two blacks then go, and one returns. Then two blacks go, and the whole party are over,

3. Latin.

Varieties,

Accumulated Wisdom of Ages.—Whenever a man of talents endeavours to overturn prevailing opinions, and to extend the boundaries of human knowledge, he is immediately assailed by the enemies of inquiry, with the charge of want of reverence for the *accumulated Wisdom of ages*. Mankind would have made small advances if superior minds had always allowed themselves to belive that no further improvement was possible. But, fortunately, the greatest men have always been least satisfied with what they found already done." We may truly say (observed the great Leibnitz) that we are only commencing, and that we have hardly discovered in this age, the first openings for the knowledge of nature, and the system of the great and little world. " Considerable advances have been made since the time of Leibnitz: but how much remains to be done? When, for instance, will *honest* intellect find its way into the recesses of that barbarous mass called the English law? The time, however, will come, when, in spite of interest, the practices, *even there*, will be submitted to the test of utility. Men will not always allow themselves to be persuaded that the law ought to continue a fountain shut up to all but lawyers, a field for the profitable exercise of their ingenuity and research, and that whoever has the disposition to ruin another, by litigation, may always be enabled to do so.

A gentleman of Edinburgh, being pressed the other day to subscribe to the national monument to be erected in that city, to commemorate the events of the late war, replied," I'll do nae sic thing: the National Debt, i' my opinion, is monument enough,"

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